OPINIONS NOT IN DEMAND

Witnesses Must State Facts at the Court of Enquiry.

An Important Point Scored by the Counsel for Schley-The Members of the Naval Tribunal Establish a Reputation for Fairness by Reversing Themselves-Rear Admiral Ramsay in Attendance-An Able Argument Made by Mr. Rayner.

the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley in the conduct of Hear Admiral Schiey in the Santiago campaign will have no weight in the Court of Engulry which re-convened y, sterday morning at the Wash-ington Navy Yard. Bear Admiral Higginson, in the witness chair, expressed the upinion that Admiral Schley had not made every effort incumbent upon him as com-mander of the fleet to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon at anchor in Santiago Harbor from May 27 to 31, in-

in objection to the inclination of the Court to base its opinion upon the opinions of witnesses Judge Rayner won the first skirmish by arraying the contrary opinions of celebrated authorities on mili-

tary and navai law.
With Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay
in the chair vacated nine days ago by
Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, who was found ineligible, the Court lost little-time in getting down to the business for which it was ordered. Four witnesses were examined during the day. They were Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson. ommander of the Massachusetts; N. Chester, former commander of the Cheinnati; Major Thomas M. Wood, former commander of the marines abound the Massachusetts, and Capt. Giles

main witness of the day, and he is also regarded as the star witness of the Navy Department clique. His utter failure to prove anything against Admiral Schley is regarded as showing the weakness of the Government's case. As one keen observer of the proceedings expressed it: "Higginson has told all he knows, and it is nothing. I don't see what they can ex-pect of Bob Evans and the rest." Yesterday's proceedings looked practically apse of the department's side.

Decision Quickly Made.

At the beginning of the taking of the testimony, counsel for Admiral Schley showed that they intended to resent any attempt to have Admiral Schley's brother officers express any opinion in regard to his conduct. The rapidity with which the Court made up its mind on the question was startling, and it is apparent that the men composing it are in the habit of do-ing things quickly without any unneces

west, we steamed along in fought memore composing it are in the habit of dring things quickly without any unnecessury parriey. On the day the Court met or iginally it took the two senior members only ten minutes to decide that Admiral liouison was ineligible. Vesterday the Court rendered a decision on the important question of admitting opinions within thirty seconds after argument closed. What was more remarkable about the Court's action yesterday was that in rindering the decision it reversed the judgment its members had originally formed and left the impression that it intended to be absolutely fair in every way, and the intended to be absolutely fair in every way, and the first will be absolutely fair in every way, and the first will be absolutely fair in every way, and the first will be absolutely fair in every way, and the first will be absolutely fair in every way, and the first will be absolutely fair in every way, and the first was willing to promptly rectify its town errors.

The first wilness was Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, now commander in-chief and the first was willing to promptly rectify its town errors.

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The first wilness was Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, now commander in-chief, I don't know what you made and the sub-lead of the verning of the 2th. Then we changed our course, the will will be sub-lead to be absolutely fair in every way, and the first was well in part of the fleet. "Yes, I think she was."

The first wilness was flear argument closed.

What was more remarkable about the Court's action years the first was well as the first was well and the first was well as a very distributed to the fleet. "Yes, I think she was."

The first was well in the well and the first was well and the first was well and the first was well as a very distributed to ask the question. His manner that the first manner of the fleet. "We shall some first with th Squadron, to which the Massachusetts was attached, did not make every proper effort to destroy the Spanish armored crusier Cristobal Colon when he found her at anchor in the harbor of Santiago.

The question that brought this answer was asked by the Court, and there was a chorus of objections by Admiral Schley's counsel. The objections were too late, however, for Admiral Highly of the Said he supposed the squadron was five or six miles off Santiago on the night of May 25, but it was impossible to tell just how far off it was.

"And from Santiago, or off Santiago, where did the fleet go text?"

"Well, we got there at 5 o'clock; headed up morth at 5, and, abound 7:15 Commodore Schley made the signal that he was bound for key West and he headed west."

Q. You proceeded westward direction?

A. We proceeded west.

counsel. The objections were too late, however, for Admiral Higginson had responded that he did not think that Admiral Schley had made every effort. It was evident from the colloquy that followed that Admiral Dewey and his colleagues thought the question was perfectly proper, but when they heard the arguments as to the propriety of admitting opinions they conceded that the question was improper and withdrew it. They also directed that Admiral Higginson's answer

Most of the testimony yesterday was ith reference to the movements of the Flying Squadron off Santiago. The matter of the famous "loop" made by the Brook-lyn, Schley's flagship, in the engagement with Cervera's ships, was touched on, but Under the decision of the Court, expert opinions as to the propriety of the turn cannot be introduced. The testimony The testimony must embrace facts only.

Admiral Higginson was contradicted on two important points by Commander Harber, who was executive officer of the battieship Texas, the vessel commanded in the West Indian campaign by the late or Admiral (then captain) Philip. Admiral Higginson said the ships of the Flying Squadron, in maintaining the blockade off Santiago before Admiral Sampson arrived, stood off from four to the day time, and from two to three at hight. Commander Harber asserted that the distance at night was farther than in the day time, and he also made the num-Admiral Higginson. He placed it at seven

miles in the day, and ten miles at night. There was much testimony about the firing on the Cristobal Colon by the Flying Squadron. Judge Advocate Lemly tried to get Admiral Higginson to say what was the manner of Admiral Schley during the bombardment or "in recon-haissance," as Admiral Schley called it in his report. Admiral Schley had changed his flag temporarily to the Massachusetta during the attack, or reconnaissance, and Admiral (then captain) Higginson, was with him nearly all the time the firing

Just what the judge advocate wanted to show when asking about the manner of Admiral Schley at that time was not disclosed. When Captain Lemly pressed for more definite information there was objection, and after some parleying this line of testimony was dropped. None of the witnesses was cross-examined by the applicant, as Admiral Schley is called. This term is used because he applied for the Court of Enquiry. It was made clear

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n which that term is used ordinarily. Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, retired, who was appointed on the Court n place of Admiral Howison, took his place with Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham yesterday, Admiral Schley said he had no objection to any member of the Court, and the organization was completed by swearing in these admirals, the judge advocate and the stenographers. There were very few spectators present during the day. The interest was even less than on the day the Court met originally. Not half the public seats for spectators were occupied and a mere handful of people were in the re-served places. Hardly anyhody outsode the space occupied by the Court and those immediately concerned in the proceedings could hear anything that was said except the arguments of Mr. Rayner, of Admiral Schley's counsel, and Judge Advo-

eate Lemly. The members of the Court, the judge advocate and Admiral Schley wore service uniform-a short blouse of blue without buttons, the insignia of rank on the collar and siceves, and trousers nesses wore the undress uniform-a uouble-breasted frock cont with brass buttons and plain shoulderstraps. Capt. F. A. Cook, who commanded the Brookyn in the war with Spain, was present in response to a summons, but was not

Admiral Higginson took the stand when the organization of the Court had been completed, and in response to questions by the judge advocate said his ship, the Massachusetts, with the other vessels of the Flying Squadron under Admiral Schley's command, left Key West May 19, 1898; arrived at Clenfuegos in days, and stopped off this port about two or three miles, although he was not sure as to the distance. The squadron remained there from the 22d until the even-ing of the 24th. In answer to a question P. Harber, who was executive officer of the Texas. Their testimony in its essenthal points was the same and dealt with her, Admiral Higginson said: "There was nething done to my knowledge." After-during the Santiago campaign. The coun-ward, on the 2th he thought, Captain during the Santiago campaign. The counsel for Schley examined none of the witnesses, attention were called by the got definite information that Cervera was

No Butteries Destroyed. The judge advocate wanted to know

if anything had been done at Clenfuegor in the way of destroying batteries or preventing the completion of batteries, and Admiral Higginson answered: "Nothing that I know of. We had no engagement at Cienfuegos with any batteries." While off Cienfuegos the Mussachusetts took about 137 tons of coal, and the lowa also, he thought, took some coal from the col-

Q. Did you encounter any difficulty in taking this coul from the Merrimae at

ount of rough weather. Asked to give in narrative form an acount of the passage of the Flying Squadnon from Clenfuegos to Santiago, Ad-miral Higginson said:

Well, we steamed along in rough enther. I think on the 25th we stopped

tion?

A. We proceeded westerly that night until 12 o'clock, I think, I don't know; I can't remember the hour. Then we stopped to make some repairs on the Merrimac. I think we laid around there from efficer to twenty five miles. rimae. I think we haid around there from iffeen to twenty-five miles to the westward a good portion of the next day. That would be the fith. Then we storted on to key West again. Then we stopped. The Marblehead and the Texas coaled. Then we all went back to Santiago. That is the special outline of it. I don't knew the hours or the time.

Q. What, if anything, happened within your knowledge to cause the return of the fleet toward Key Went?

A. I don't knew.

Q. What was the condition of the weather for coaling at that time at sea if it suggested anything to him. He said with relation to paragraph 6 of the precept that the Massachuseits had about from the Merrimae?

A. I don't know.

Q. What was the condition of the weather for conling at that time at sea from the Merrimac?

A. Well, It was not an impossible condition, I think.

Q. Did you have any conference with the commodore in regard to the returning to Key West?

A. No. We get the order by zignal.

to key West?

A. No. We got the order by rignal.

Q. Can you state whether any attempt
was made to take coal from the collier
either on the 25th or the 25th of May? Q. On the 25th of the 25th of May:
Q. On the 25th we were making a passage. We could not coal then. On the
25th we arrived, as I say, at 5, and left at
7:45. No; there was no attempt to coal
on the 25th or the 25th that I recollect.
Q. Why, after running for Key West,
did the squadron return to the vicinity of
Santiago? Santlago?
A. I know nothing about that whatever.

No Conference Held. O. You had no conference with the com-

A. No. The ships were all under way and the commanding officers could not leave them very well. There was no anchorage. All we did was to follow the knew nothing about why they were given

or why they were not given.
Q Have you had any conversation with Commodore Schley with regard to these matters—first the turning back to Key West under a signal and again going back to the vicinity of Santiago—since these recurrences?

A. I have not.

Q. To what point off Santiago generally did the squadron return when it went back to the eastward?

A. Well, it returned off the mouth of the back. Q. How near the mouth of the harbon

lid you go?

A. Well, I don't know.
Q. About?

A. About two or three miles.
Q. Could you see into the mouth of the narbor from where you went?

harbor from where you went?

A. Perfectly.
Q. What did you see there?
A. We saw the Colon anchored across the mouth of the harbor.
Admiral Higginson said he supposed the Colon was about 1.99 yards inside the Morro, the fort at the mouth of the harbor. As to what was done by the Flying Squadron before Admiral Sampson's fleet arrived he said;
"We kept our vessels there in sight of

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the port and at night we croised up and down in front of the harbor. Q. Did you cruise nearer during the day or during the night? A Tributa was a factor the state of the port and a factor the night?

A. I think we cruised nearer during the night. Displeasure at the Czar's Failure to Visit the City.

> French Officials Blamed for Their Warning-Senators and Others Angry at Manner of their Treat. ment-Rheims? Democratic Mayor.

A. I think we cruised nearer during the night.

Q. Did you cruise in any particular formation? What was the order of formation for blockade, if you had any instructions on that subject?

A. The vessels were in column, the flagship leading, and we would cruise up to the eastward and then countermarch and cruise to the westward. We kept going around in an elliptical track.

Q. How far case and west of the mouth of the harbor did you go, about?

A. The leading ship had to go far north to have the rear ship clear the mouth of the harrior, I suppose we went on perhaps a mile or a mile and a haif past the harbor to the castward and then turned around and went back.

Q. How far to the south and north?

A. Well, it was simply the turning diameter of the ships.

The Colon, the witness said, got away from the outer harbor the day after she was fired on by the Flying Squadien. Admiral Higginson then described the firing on the Colon on May 31.

Firing on the Colon. PARIS, Sept. 25.-Parisians are disgusted with the Government for advising the Czar not to come to Paris. The papers are filled with complaints from Senators, Deputies, and members of the press at the manner in which they were treated as the invited guests of President Loubet at Dunkirk. One Senator, writing to the "Figaro," says:
"The Government shall pay dearly for

this insult." It is rumored this afternoon that, not withstanding the Government's warning, "Commodore Schley," he testified, "came aboard the Massachusetts and said he the Czar will visit Paris on Sunday. Foreign Ministers respectively of Russia and France, interchanged visits at Com-plegne today. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Prime Minister, also visited the Czar this morning, and M. Delcasse was received by the Russian Emperor this af-

Firing on the Colon.

wanted to go in and fire at the Color

Q. Where was Commodore Schley dur-

ing this bembardment?

A. I think at one time he was with me in the couning ower, and then he went outside, and I disk most of the time he was outside of the conning tower.

Q. How long did the entire bombardment last?

Then Captain Lemly again asked what impression Commodore Schley's manner at the time made on the witness. Mr. Bayner objected.

Rayner objected.

The Judge Advocate—This is a very disagreeable matter, of course, but it is one of the cuestions embraced in the enquiry and I feel compelled to ask the question.

Mr. Wilson—How is it embraced in the convirce.

The Judge Advocate-Because in the distinct terms of the precept the conduct

of Commodore Schley during the Santia-

ar. Rayner—We have no objection to any enquiry as to his conduct.

There was more argument and Cap-tain Lemiy ended the matter with the re-mark:

"I will not press this question with this winces."

A. There was; Guantanamo, 40 miles to

The Objectionable Question.

Q. Was every effort incumbent upon the

ommanding officer of a fleet under such

freumstances made by Commodore

Schley to capture or destroy the Spanish

ruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the

nelusive?

ntrance to Santiago Harbor May 27 to 31,

A. No. 1 do not think it was,
Mr. Rayner and Judge Wilson objected
o the Court's question.
"You cannot object to our questions,"
said Admiral Dewey.
"May 1 ask the Court whether accord-

rty to object to any questions at all that may be asked by the Court?" said Mr.

Rayner.
"Surely," responded Admiral Dewcy,
"this Court is brought here to investigate
all the facts and we have the right to

ness, Shorthand, Typewriting \$15 a year.

The Czar has conferred on M. Waldeck Rousseau, M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fallleries, President of the Senate, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Alexander New-sky. The Ministers have received the decoration of the White Eagle.

wanted to go in and fire at the Colon, so we went in. His plan was to go in to 7,000 yards and steam at ten knots past the entrance, firing as we went by. Well, we did not go into 7,000 yards. I think when we commenced firing we were about 1,300 or perhaps 8,000 yards, and we fired as we went by: but the entrance to the harbor was narrow, and going at that rate of speed she was only in sight about two minutes, and all the ships astern of us fired in the same way. Our shot fell short and none of them hit her.

Q. You say that none of the shots that were fired appeared to strike the Colon?

A. No; they fell short.

Q. How much short?

A. Well, I think the first shot we fired from the Massachusetts must have fallen about 800 or 1,500 yards short.

Q. Short of the Colon.

The witness said the Spaniards fired at The dinner and gala performance at Complegne tonight were great successes. His Majesty appeared to be highly satisfied with the performance given in his honor, and himself set the signal of appliance. Madame Bartet charmingly re-Q. Short of the shore line or short of the Colon?

A. Short of the Colon.

The witness said the Spaniards fired at the American ships from the shore batteries and from the Colon. Those from the Colon fell short, but a shot from the Morro went over the Massachusetts.

Q. Then what was secomplished, if anything, by this hombardment?

A. Well, we developed the hatteries, drew the fire of the batteries and got an idea of what they were composed of.

Q. What idea did you get as to the composition of the batteries?

A. I did not think they amounted to much. plause. Madame Bartet charmingly re-cited Rostand's complimentary ode. The treatment of the Czar by the Mayor

Rheims, which was in no wise in accordance with the protocol, is much com-mented upon. Arnould, who is a noted socialist, addressed the Czar as he would individual, not using the words is plain individual, not using the words "Sire," or "Majesty" once. Moreover, when the Czar was withdrawing, he was brusquely stopped with an invitation to drink wine of Rheims' choicest product. The Czar accepted, whereupon Mayor Arnould had the further hardihood to colink glasses with his Majesty, the proto-col authorities meanwhile st nding aghast apparently expecting the earth to open Q. How long did the entire bombardment last?

A. Oh, I think we were firing about seven or eight minutes altogether.

Q. Not more than that?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Were you much or little with the commodore during the bombardment?

A.—He was sear me all the time.

The next question of the judge advocate brought about a dispute.

"What impression did the commodore's manner make upon you?" asked Captain Lemly, and Mr. Rayner immediately interposed with, "Oh, in what respect?" Judge Wilson wanted to know also what was Captain Lemly's idea in asking the question, and Captain Lemly explained that he got the idea from a question of Mr. Rayner the other day to one of the witnesses as to an impression that was made upon him. Mr. Rayner objected to the question, and it was withdrawn, "Describe definitely the commodore's manner at this time," said Captain Lemly.

"Well, I don't know how to appear that question. His manner was that of a commander-in-chief. I do not know what you mean."

Then Captain Lemly again asked what

and swallow the irreverent official.

Although it was publicly announced that the Czar was not coming to Paris a large number of the inhabitants did not believe it and crowds gathered at the Alexander Bridge, the Champs Elysee, and around the north side of the railway station until their numbers stopped street traffic. Workmen were heard declining offers of money for advantageous columns of vantage, declaring that "the Czar could not be seen every day."

Numerous telescopes and field glasses swept Rue Lafayette in the direction of the station, their users being anxious to be the first to amounce that the Czar was coming. When it was finally impressed upon the people that his Majesty was not going to visit Paris, the bitterest disaplt is said that the Czar is bored al-

most to death by the constant surveil-lance to which he has been subjected since he landed in France. Today he insisted upon taking a walk in the forest with the Czarina, and with fear and trembling the authorities yielded.

Their Majesties, accompanied by a private chamberlain and two maids of honor,

had a peaceful stroll and, much to the re-lief of the French officials, returned at 4:14 o'clock. During their walk the solswarmed, kept well out of sight.

THE PRESIDENT AND ENGLAND. and it is: "Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor May 27 to 31 inclusive, and the necessity for and advisability of engaging the batteries at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor, at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schiey's conduct in the premises." Mr. Rayner—We have no objection to any enquiry as to his conduct. Mr. Roosevelt's Alleged Sentim Toward That Country.

LONDON, Sept. 21.-The "Chronicle this morning prints in big type a cable gram in which its Washington correspondent transmits statements "authoritatively representing the President's ating the Boers and the canal."

The correspondent says that the state ments were communicated to him by a close friend of President Roosevelt, with isting as to the President's sentiments toward England. He declares that Mr. Roosevelt has

never spoken or written a single word giving the slightest suspicion for the be lief that he has any hostile feelings toward England or that he does not like the English. As Governor of New York he took the ground that his position demanded strict impartiality regarding the war in South Africa. He never "gushed" over England. Nevertheless, he has sincere admiration and respect for that country. His accession to the Freedency will not change the United States' neutrality in the slightest. The canal negotiations now in progress meet with his unqualified approval. He hopes that the treaty will be concluded and ratified by the Senate this winter. ssid with relation to paragraph 5 of the precept that the Massachusetts had about 89 tons of coal on the 38th and then in-dicating paragraph 7, remarked: "Well, I think the Colon could have been de-stroyed where she lay at anchor that

PREPARED TO CHALLENGE.

New York Yncht Club's Plans If the

Cup Is Lost. NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- In the event of the Shamrock II winning the America's Cup, a challenge will be issued at once by the New York Yacht Club for a race to be sailed next year. The cup will then and the course over which the yachts will

I think the Colon could have been destroyed where she lay at anchor that day."

Admiral Schley's counsel immediately objected to this answer, and after some parley, it was agreed to submit Admiral Higginson's report dated Guantanamo, August 5, 1898, in regard to the movements of the Mussachusetts from Key West to Santiago. This showed that the Massachusetts received ISI tons of coal from the Merrimac on May 22, that 'wo men-of-war and two smaller vessels were seen at the entrance to Santiago Harbor on that day, that they were still in sight the next morning; that the Brooklyn and the Iewa coaled on the 39th, that in firing at the Colon the distance of the Flying Squadron from that sing was from 7,000 to 9,500 yards, and that some casualities occurred among the enemy.

Admiral Schley's counsel said they had no questions to ask Admiral Higginson, and then Admiral Dewey, for the Court, handed the judge advocate some written questions to ask the witness. The questions and answers were:

Q. What elevation was given the guns when firing at the Colon on May 31?

A. I think the first elevations given were 7,500 yards. They were afterward increased to about 2,000.

Q. Was there any place in the vicinity of Santiago where large ships could find sufficient shelter from the sea to take coal from a collier?

A. There was; Guantanamo, 40 miles to the castward. It was learned today that arrangement have already been made to issue a chal-lenge, but this does not mean that the members of the club think that the Co lumbin is going to be beaten, but as there is always a possibility of the challenger being successful, several members of the club have agreed, if necessary, to send a yacht to try and win the cup back again, The challenge will be handed to the representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club as soon as it is known that the

A NEW TURKISH QUESTION. Sultan Refuses to Allow the Collec tion of Certain Dues.

PARIS, Sept. 20 .- M. Constans, the French Ambussador to Turkey, who left Constantinople some time ago because the Sultan would not settle certain French claims, told a friend today that a new

claims, told a friend today that a new Turkish question has arisen.

He says he has received a complaint from M. Barlissol, a former deputy, stating that the Sultan has refused to allow the collection of dues stipulated for when M. Bartissol formed a French company with a capital of 40,000,000 francs which constructed the quays at Splonica on the Sultan's private account.

M. Constans lays stress on the fact that this is a private matter which must be settled before diplomatic relations between France and Turkey can be resumed.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, September 21 and 22, good to return until Monday September 23. All trains except Congressions

Best Cypress Shingles only \$5.75 per 1,000, and full size, 6 by 20, at 6th and N. Y. avc.

MRS, M'KINLEY STRONGER.

Takes a Drive to the Receiving CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Relatives and friends of Mrs. McKinley are encouraged

to hope that she will fully regain her us hing in their power to interest her in her own affairs and to so occupy her mind that she will feel her grief less poignanty. An encouraging feature was the for a drive with her sister, Mrs. Barber, and Dr. Rixey. They went to the cemeery, a favorite drive of Mrs. McKinley when she and the President went out for their morning airings, and the first place she would ask to be taken on reaching Canton after a protracted absence, that she might see the two little mounds where the Mckinley children lie.

Although thousands were passing in and out of the cemetery all day, when Mrs. McKinley approached, all gave way to her, and all the avenues leading to the reciving vault were cleared until she left. The soldiers on guard opened their ranks wung into line again like a gate, closing

Mrs. McKinley was assisted from the arriage by Dr. Rixey, but she walked to and from it apparently with as much or more strength than she showed when the funeral train first reached the city. She gave way to her grief as she again gazed upon the casket containing the body of her devoted husband, but bore up fully as well as was expected. It was deemed advisable to have her go out as soon as ossible, and as the results from the tric to the cemetery were satisfactory she will be taken driving just as often as

her condition and the weather will allow.

Upon returning to the house she went
to her own room and remained there
most of the day. Only Mrs. Barber and
Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. Birther and Dr. B Dr. Rixey remain at the house, all of the other relatives who were with her during the funeral having left last night or durng the day. Dr. Rixey said this evening McKinley's condition during the day, and

that he feels very much encouraged.

The big crowd has left the city, but The big crowd has left the city, but many still remain. A steady line passed the McKinley home, in a quiet and respectful manner, evidently exerting themselves from disturbing those within. At the church some of the pew cushions are minus their buttons, and many hymnais are missing. These were gathered by relic hunters, as were also fragments of the draperies where they could be reached. Thousands visited the cemetery and viewed the vault and flowers, all of the latter having been prettily displayed there early this morning. The soldier camps have been broken up and all guards removed from the streets, the last relieved being those who protected the McKinley lawn until this evening. Only the silent sentries from the regulars who guarded the tomb remain and they will be here indefinitely.

Committee reports today show that Canton prepared for more than she was called upon to perform. It was estimated that eating houses and stands had not disposed of more than half of what they prepared, and the committee says that of rooms in private homes made available for guests over five hundred were not applied for.

MR. M'KINLEY'S INSURANCE. The Late President Carried Policies Amounting to \$315,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29 .- "Final omorrow will say: "The amount of life insurance carried by President McKinley has been a subject of considerable discussion through the newspapers and some of the insurance journals. 'Finance' has ascertained that President McKinley carried \$315,000 in life insurance policies, which were distributed as follows: One hundred thousandollars each in the Equitable Life, New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, \$10,000 in the Connecticut Mutual, and \$5,000 in the Michi

gan Mutual, of Detroit. "President McKinley was written for \$5,000 in the Michigan Mutual Life in 1873, was increased by another \$5,000 policy written by Joseph S. Saxton. For a num-ber of years he carried a policy of \$5,000 in the Connecticut Mutual Life, which in the Connecticut Mutural Life, which was taken out when there was no agent of this company in Canton, Ohio, his old home, and the payments were made direct to the Cincinnati general agency. Checks signed William McKinley were exhibited by the general agency with some little satisfaction after he was elected. It is said Captain Feederle, of Akron, Ohio, wrote one of the policies for the New York Life when R. B. Bokum was the Cleveland manager of this company."

A CARD FROM MR. CHOATE.

Public Thanks Returned for Sympathy of England.

LONDON, Sept. 30.-Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, has been unable answer the hundreds of letters of conolence he has received on the death of President McKinley. He has, therefore, the people of Great Britain for their unusually cordial and generous sympathy.

TO SURVEY IN CHINA.

British Officers Take Up a Very Important Work.

PEKIN, Sept. 20 .- Captain Hunter and Major Courtenay G. Manifold, of Sixth Goorkhas, left here today on the Pekin and Hankow Railway for Cheng Ting-fu on a surveying expedition. They will record the distances between variou points and the character, of the countr outh to the Yangtse-kiang, about which south to the Yangtse-kiang, about which little is known. From the southern point they will go east to the sea. Major Manifold will afterward go to Burmah.

These expeditions are part of the British latelligence Service, which has been most active during the past year. They were instituted pripelpally because it was discovered during the expeditions for the relief of the legations that the information in regard to the country was very inaccurate.

Major Perira and the missionary who inaccurate.

Major Perira and the missionary who carried the relief funds to Singan-fu are returning here by way of the Han River.

AN ORDER FOR PRINCE CHUN. The Grand Cross of the Red Engle

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Emperor William has given the decoration of the Grand of the Red Eagle to Prince Chun, the brother of the Emperor of China, who came here on an expiatory mission for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the late German Minister at Pekin.

Miners Going to New York. WILKESPARRE Pa., Sept. 20.—Offi-cials of the United Mine Workers here today received word that President John Mitchell had left Washington for New York, and District Presidents Nichols, Fahey, and Duffy will probably join him there tomorrow or Sunday. It is believed the first effort to see the coal magnates in the attempt to arrange a joint conference will be made on Monday, but this is not certain, as the local officials are not saying much about it. The headquarters of the union men will probably be at the Ashland House on Madison Avenue, New York, where they stopped during the early fipring at their last meeting with J. Pierpont Morgan. Mitchell had left Washington for New

This Company Pays Interest on deposits of money which are subject to check at will. Union Trust & Storage Co., 1414 F st. Everything rendy to construct a

COLER STILL A POSSIBILITY. McLaughlin's Lieutenant Holds Conference With Mr. Croker.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.-Richard Croker, the visited ex-Senator Edward Murphy ir.. at the latter's shore home in Long Branch on Thursday night, came back to town today. He expressed great indignation over the publication in Philadelphia of what purported to be an interview with

"I have not talked politics to anybody for publication since I came back," said Mr. Croker. "You cannot make the denial of that interview too strong. Why, I have not seen the writer long enough to tell him the things that are written in that interview."

As a matter of fact the interview did

Lot contain anything of startling impor-tance. Mr. Croker was quoted as saying that the Tammany organization was har-monious and united; that it would win the election by 100,000 plurality; that the reformers were disgruntled and disap-pointed politicians, and a lot of other things of that kind.

In the evening Mr. Croker was at the Democratic Club, where he met James Shevlin, of Brooklyn, the direct personal representative of Hugh McLaughlin. After Mr. Shevlin and Mr. Croker had been in conversation for some time the members of the club began to discuss the pos

bers of the club began to discuss the possibility of the nomination of Coler as the Tammany candidate for mayor.

It is known that Mr. Coler has made the most vigorous efforts to have Mr. McLaughlin urge his nomination upon Mr. Croker, because he thinks that if he is the regular Tammany candidate for mayor this year he will be able to compel the Democratic State convention aext vear to nominate him for flowering and opportu mayor this year he will be able to compel the Democratic State convention aext time and opportunity for observation, Mr. year to nominate him for Governor, and Chanler of his own motion and without comination for President two years later. As everyone knows, he has been carefully cultivating relations with Tammany

district leaders, although he has con-demned Mr. Croker's actions in the most vigorous language. He has apologized were called in consultation by Dr. Taylor, for his attacks by saying that it was all a joke, but Croker has not a keen appreciation of that sort of humor. The preciation of that sort of humor. The preciation of that sort of humor. The Tammany men at the club tonight said they understood that if Coler could not get the nomination for his present office, and that if it was to go to another he ty to institute proceedings to gain posseswanted the nomination for president of the board of aldermen. Today the politicians amused them-

seives with the report that Croker's plan was to renominate the entire city ticket. as it ran in 1897-Van Wyck for mayor, Coler for comptroller, and Guggenheimer for president of the board of aldermen. There did not seem to be very much substance in this report.

REFORMERS' SECOND CHOICE.

Edward M. Grout to Run on the

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Edward M. Grout, President of the borough of Brooklyn, was selected by the anti-Tummany conference this evening as its candidate for the office of comptroller on the ticket that will have at its head the name of Seth Low as the candidate for mayor. The conference adjourned without making any selection for the nomination for presi-dent of the board of aldermen.

It was voted to have the committee of eighteen make the suggestion for this office directly to the convention without

calling the conference together again. CARTER'S PLUNDER TRACED.

Government Recovers \$360 000

of Embezzled Funds. CHICAGO, Sept. 20.-Through the reovery of \$200,000 in each and securities in Huntington, W. Va., three days ago, the Government authorities have now possession of about \$350,000 of the funds emtezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of the United States Engineering Corps at

Savannah, Ga. The announcement of the selzure in West Virginia was made today by Ma-rion Erwin, special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who is now in Chicago. He will remain in Chicago for some time to push the suit in the United States Circuit Court against Captain Carter, his uncle, Lorenzo D. Carter, and his brother, I. Stanton Carter, Large amounts of securities represent

ing Government funds, so it is charged have been traced to the latter two de-fendants, and as yet they have falled to count for them.

Referring to the progress of the liti-gation, Mr. Erwin said: "The Government had evidence that Ditson Carter, through an attorney, had recently converted the bulk of the sedays ago, with the aid of Edward c days ago, with the aid of Edward c Johnson, an expert accountant, I traced these assets to a safety deposit box in the control of the command of General control ered and turned over to the receiver there \$120,000 in cash, the identical gold certificates traced, and the rest of the \$200,000

AN OIL TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Americans Meet Death on the Mexican Central.

MONTEREY, Mex., Sept. 20,-News has just been received of a wreck on the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central Railroad. An engine and several tank cars filled with petroleum went into the

oil was ignited, and the American engineer and fireman, who were pinned down in the cab, were incinerated. The whole train was destroyed.

THE COBRA INQUEST BEGUN. Evidence Shows That the Vessel Did Not Hit a Rock.

GRIMSBY, Sept. 20 .- An inquest in the matter of those who lost their lives by the wrecking of the turbine torpedo boat destroyer Cobra opened here today. The corener said it was impossible that the ssel had struck a rock as there were several fathoms of water where she fou

Petty Officer Warrener, one of the survivors, testified that a big ses was run ning at the time of the disaster. The Cobra was going at a slow speed. One of the contractors' men came and told him to get the boats out as the vessel had broken her back. In a few moments the Cobra buckled up. After he got away in the dinghy he saw the stern of the Cobra

rear out of the water.

Captain Smith, of a local steamer, who went to seek survivors, testified that the Cobra was in the navigable channel, where there should be ten or twelve fathoms of water. She could not have struck a rock; she must have broken amidships. The inquest was then adjourned.

\$66.75 To San Francisco \$66.75 and Return Vin Pennsylvania Railrond.

free and dressed sheathing, \$1.25, at 6th N. Y. ave.

Tickets on sale September 18 to 25, limited for eturn passage to November 15. Variable routes t special rates. Stop over privileges. For de-Cars and boats loaded with Lumber

JOHN A. CHANLER APPEARS

A Legal Battle to Establish His Sanity Begun.

Divorced Husband of Amelie Rives Under an Allenist's Care After Escaping From Bloomingdal clared in Sound Mental Health.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—John Armstrong Chanler, the divorced husband of Amelie Rives, Princess Troubetzkoy, who months ago escaped from the Bloomingdale Insune Asylum, at White Plains, N. Y., has turned up and will make a fight to have his sanity acknowledged and to secure possession of his property.

Mr. Chanler was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, N. Y., in March, 1897. He escaped in November, 1899. The most strenuous efforts were made to locate him, but he disan-

were made to locate him, but he disappeared as though the earth had swallowed him up. Finally his friends came to the conclusion that he was dead. On July 19 last a neatly dressed stranger arrived in Lynchburg and registered at the Arlington Hotel as "John Chilton, North Carolina"

spends communication with United States Senator Daniel, to whom he confided the secret that he was the missing John Arm-strong Chanler and wanted to make a light for his rights. Mr. Chanler presentof Philadelphia, and other experts, under whose care he spent six months after his escape from Bloomingdale, showing him

compulsion repaired to a private sani-tarium in Philadelphia, under the charge of Dr. Taylor, and remained there for six months.

and the records of the proceedings in Louisa County disclose the unanimous

cion of certain property there, and thence to his native county of Albemarie, where he will direct the suit by means of which he will direct the suit by means of waich he hopes to recover his place in the world, it is said that the suit which he is about to enter may produce developments of a startling nature. His former wife, the Princess Troubetzkoy is now in Italy.

No romance is more remarkable than the story of John Armstrong Chanler's the story of John Armstrong Chanler's life. Years ago, when a young man, Mr. Chanler was a civil engineer. He had inherited considerable money and by his energy augmented his fortune, until when he gave up business pursuits his possessions were valued at several million dollars. He was a great traveler, but after seeing many lands, finally settled down among the beautiful mountains of Aft-rantic County. Virginia, where he met the woman who has exercised such an influence on his life.

Amelie Rives, the beautiful authoress.

Amelie Rives, the beautiful authoress, lived at Castle Hill, a fine old Virginia home near the Chanler estate. She was a mere girl when he first settled there, but from the first she exercised a marked influence over him. The young men of the country flocked to Castle Hill to see the Virginia beauty, and no one thought the

grave young-old John Armstrong Chanler would be the favored suitor. It is said he was one of the first to whom she showed the manuscript of her covet, "The Quick or the Dead," and that he strangly advised her not to publish it, not approving the sentiments expressed. Notwinstanding this, he married her a few years after, and for a while their married life seemed to be a happy one. sons, then protonged separation, and mailly an absolute divorce, followed quickly by the marriage of Mrs. Chanier to Prince Troubetzkoy, whom she had met while traveling in Italy. Not long afterward came the committment of Mr. Chanier to Bloomingdale Asylum.

THE BATTLE AT BOCAS. Revolutionists Put to Flight With

a Heavy Loss. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The steamer Stillwater, which arrived here tonight, brings the full details of the battle at Boeas del Toro, Colombia, in which the Government troops were victorious over the revolutionists, dispersing those in the neighborhood of Bocas, and inflicting a

The fighting occupied all last Sunday, and was unusually bloody for a South American battle. The Government troops at Bocas, having been re-enforced by the cipline, under the command of General Nuncz, attacked the revolutionists on Old Bank Island, the headquarters of the revhitionists on the coast. Here was the largest body of men, although there were several small camps on the mainland round Boens.

A large red flag floated over the cama at Old Bank. The force is said to have en under the command of an American adventurer. Among the revolutionists were many Jamaica negroes, who een fruit loaders at Bocas, and many planters from the coast country.

For more than a week the Government forces have been collecting launches to make the expedition. Enough were obtained by Saturday for a small force to be sent to Old Bank. As it approached the island the revolutionists opened firs on the advancing bonts, wounding four of the soldiers. The however, succeeded in making a landing on the north end of the island. The next norning heavy firing was begun, when the Government troops at New Bank landed on the south end of the island, and the two parties advanced toward ach other, catching the rebels between

The centre of the Island is covered with brush, into which the revolutionists fled after their army broke. The Government troops kept up a brisk hunt all day long, and over one hundred of the revolution-ists were shot down in the brush, including the Ancrican commander and most ing the Ancrican commander and most of the Jamaica negroes. Some thirty prisoners were captured and brought to Jiocas, the Government troops returning amid cheering and great enthusiasm.

Ocean Steamship Movements. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg: Pretoria, Hamburg: Victoria, Marseilles; British Queen Ant werp, Arrived out: Auguste Victoria, from New York at Hamburg: La Savob, from New York at Havre: Hohemselleru, from New York at Naples; Graf Walder-see, from New York at Hamburg.

\$1.00 Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Sunday, September 22. Leave Washington 8 s., and stopping at intermediate statione, Re-graing, leave Martinsburg 7:30 and Harper's Ferry \$:15 p. m., same day.

Suburban Cottages Constructed